



Q

2016 IHP+ MONITORING ROUND National performance review

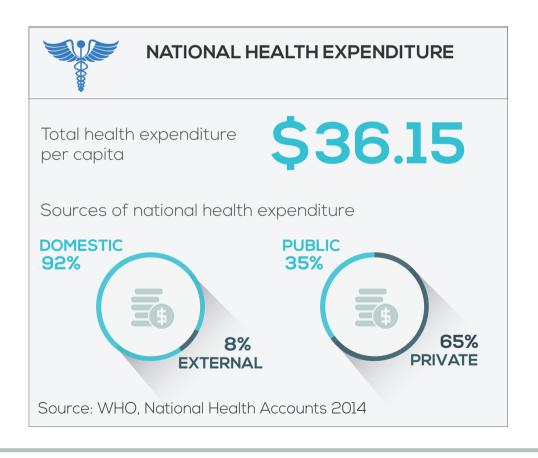
HOW TO READ THE COUNTRY PROFILE

All data presented on this visual aid are self-reported by the Ministry of Health (MoH), development partners (7 DPs out of 16 participated), civil society organisations (9 CSOs participated) and private sector representatives (3 PS participated) supporting the health sector. All data provided by DPs, CSOs and PS have in principle been validated by MoH.

The 8 Effective Development Cooperation (EDC) practices in health are captured in 4 commitments. The first three commitments present the performance of the government and DPs against 6 EDC practices. The last commitment also includes the opinion of the CSOs and PS on the EDC practices relevant to their engagement.

Where possible, trends in performance are documented over 4 monitoring rounds (2007, 2011, 2013 and 2015). When relevant, a comment relative to the EDC practice is provided in a text box.

For more detailed and disaggregated information on the data presented please visit www.internationalhealthpartnership.org/pakistan.



2016 IHP+ MONITORING ROUND

COMMITMENT

TO ESTABLISH STRONG HEALTH SECTOR STRATEGIES WHICH ARE JOINTLY ASSESSED, AND STRENGTHEN ACCOUNTABILITY



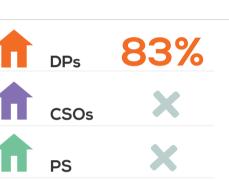
PARTNERS SUPPORT A SINGLE NATIONAL HEALTH STRATEGY

Alignment of support against the Health Sector Strategy



100% of participating DPs confirm they align their support with the national (or sub-national /sector) Health Sector Strategy.

Was the national health sector plan jointly assessed?



Stakeholders that supported the joint assessment

X

Health is devolved to provinces with provincial health sector plans. These plans have never been jointly assessed though sub-programme areas especially the ones funded by external aid.

MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY IS STRENGTHENED A national M&E plan for the National Health Strategy exists? Target 100% 0% of participating DPs only use П national health sector indicators to 0% monitor their support. Target 100% 67% of participating DPs confirm Π they participated in the mutual accountability processes 67%

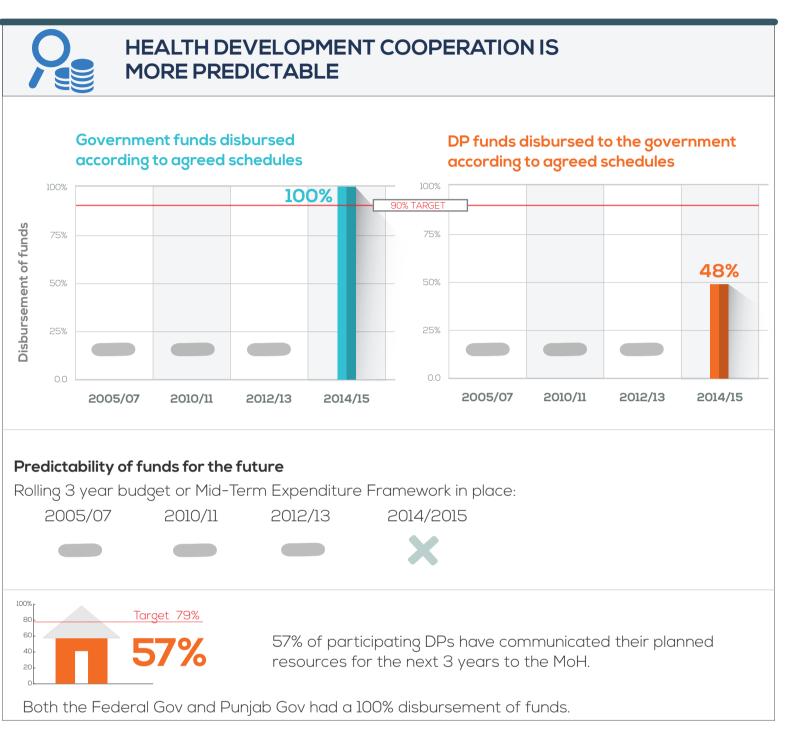
M&E plans are part of provincial health sector strategies. DPs use their own M&E systems. MA processes include JARs and donor coordination for sub-programmes of health sector.

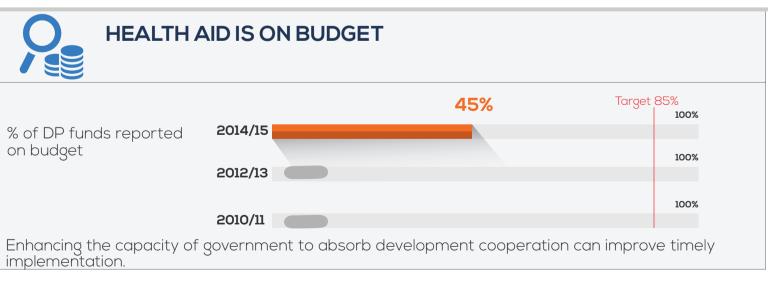
L

COMMITMENT

TO IMPROVE THE FINANCING, PREDICTABILITY AND

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE HEALTH SECTOR



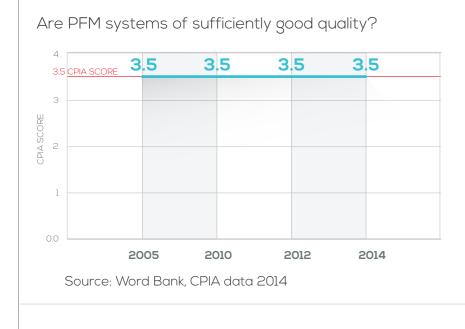




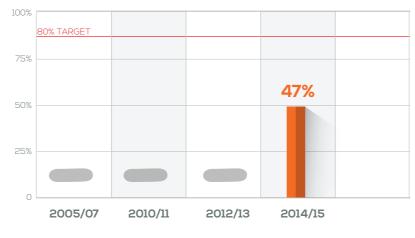
COMMITMENT

TO ESTABLISH, STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS

PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (PFM) SYSTEMS ARE STRENGTHENED AND USED



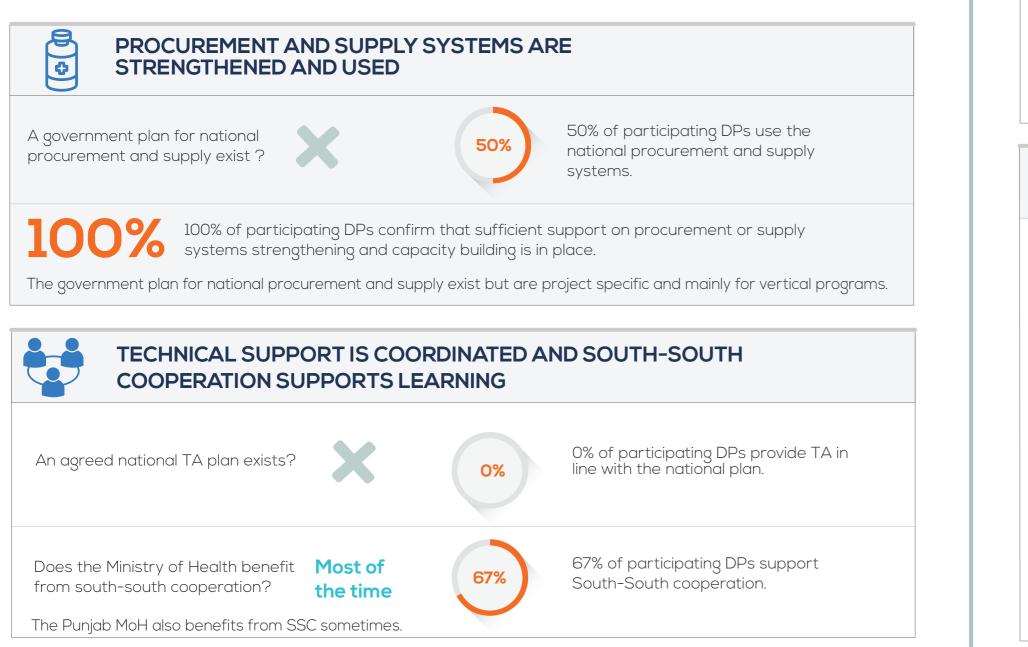
Percentage of DP funds using PFM systems



67%

67% of participating DPs confirm that sufficient support on PFM systems strengthening and capacity building is in place.

A majority of DPs have their own financial reporting and auditing system and fiscal year.





COMMITMENT

TO CREATE AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN THE HEALTH SECTOR



67% of DPs consult CSOs when developing their cooperation programme

67% of DPs provide financial resources

67% of DPs provide technical assistance



44% of CSO's confirm they are consulted

33% of CSO's receive financial resources

33% of CSO's receive technical assistance

PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

The private sector is the leading source of health services, even though the cost of private healthcare is high.

At present, the national health policy does not include or provide guidance to the private sector.

The private sector in Pakistan is varied with no defined structure and weak regulation.

The absence of an institutional mechanism to coordinate the role of different players within the private sector hinders its participation in health policy.

The DPS have been highlighting the need to harness the potential that exists in collaborating with the private sector to advance public health goals.



http://www.ihpplusresults.org/2016/pakistan